

# *Algorithms Implemented in the Livermore Tomography Tools (LTT) Software Package*

Center for Advanced Signal  
and Image Sciences (CASIS)

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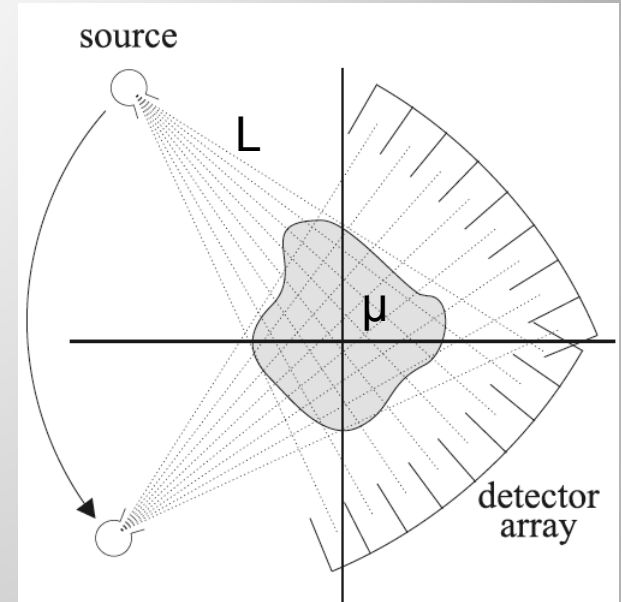


# Computed Tomography (CT)

$\mu$  = linear attenuation coefficient (units:  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ )

Beer-Lambart Law

$$I_{\text{detector}} = I_{\text{source}} e^{-\int_L \mu(x) dx}$$



Goal: reconstruct  $\mu$ ,      given:  $b = A\mu$

$A$  = system matrix       $b$  = measured data  
(forward model)

# LLNL Needs

- Knowable, documented algorithms
- Quantitatively accurate
- Can process data from a large array of scanners

# Commercial CT Software Packages

- Algorithms are “black boxes”
- Results in arbitrary units
- Do not employ the latest algorithms
- Sophisticated GUIs

# Types of Algorithms Implemented

## 1) Simulation & Physics Models

- a) Based on EPDL97
- b) Spectra modeled with Finkelshtein method
- c) Data simulated with analytic ray tracing methods

## 2) Corrections, Calibrations, and Pre-corrections

- a) Detector Deblur
- b) Beam Hardening Correction
- c) Scatter Correction

## 3) Image Reconstruction

- a) Filtered Backprojection (FBP; fast)
- b) Statistical Iterative Reconstruction (accurate, but slow)

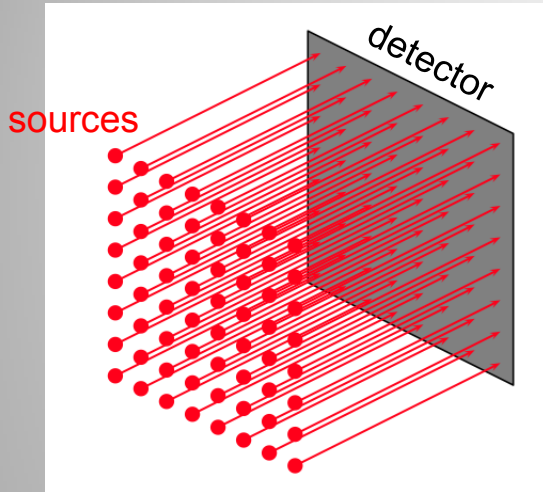
## 4) Post-Processing

# LTT Algorithm Implementation Features

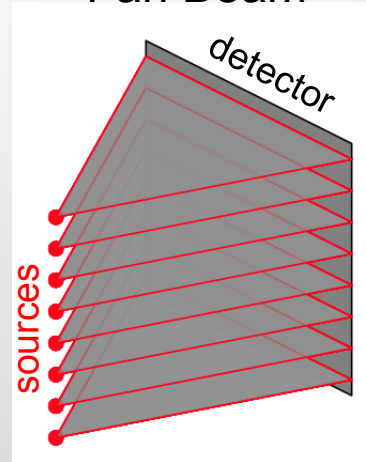
- Implemented in C/C++
- Cross-Platform (Windows, Mac, Linux, Unix)
  - only requires FFTW, OpenMP, and OpenCL libraries
- Large data sets are processed in chunks when RAM is limited
- Implements state-of-the-art algorithms

# All Standard Scanner Geometries Supported

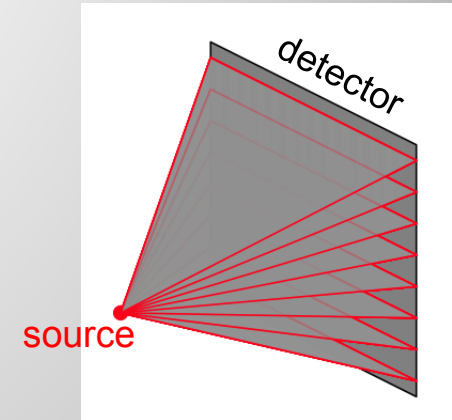
Parallel Beam



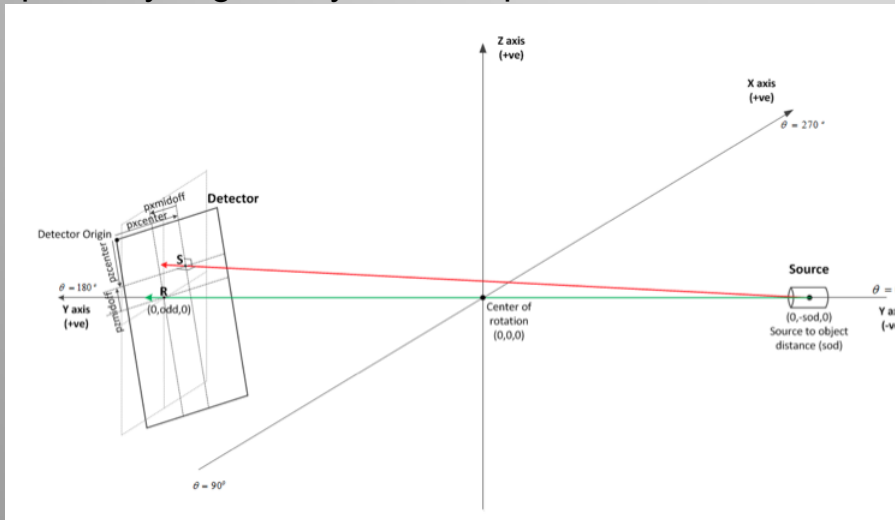
Fan Beam



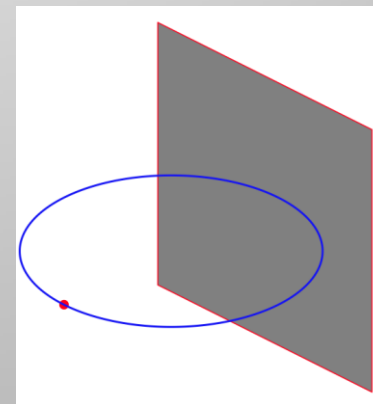
Cone Beam



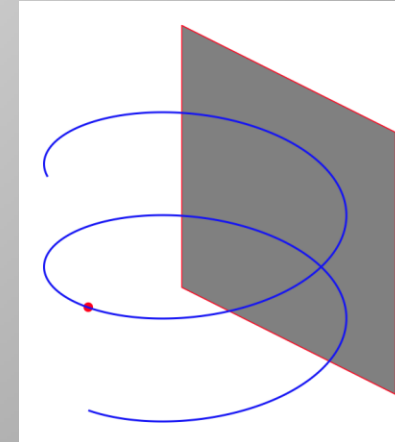
Imperfectly Aligned System/ Displaced Center of Rotation



Circular Source Trajectory



Helical Source Trajectory



# Modular Beam Data Set- for those geometries that aren't in a standard format

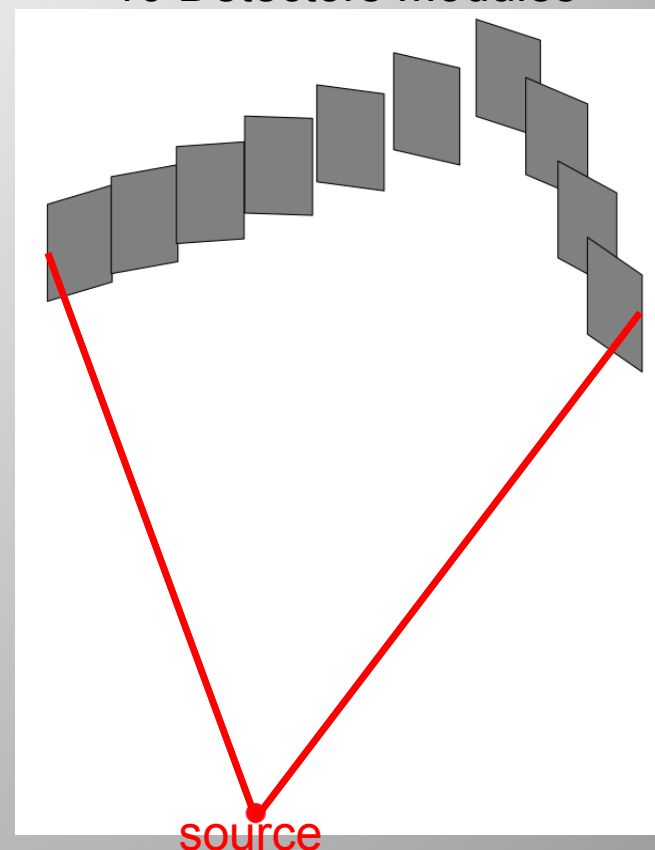
Human-readable geometry file specifies  
location of every source and detector pair and  
detector module orientation

```
{sourcePosition = (314.325000, 513.842000, 0.000000);  
 moduleCenter = (280.289000, -306.832000, 0.000000);  
 colVector = (-0.999141, 0.041438, 0.000000);  
 rowVector = (0.000000, 0.000000, 1.000000)}
```

```
{sourcePosition = (314.325000, 513.842000, 0.000000);  
 moduleCenter = (181.991000, -309.372000, 0.000000);  
 colVector = (-0.987324, 0.158715, 0.000000);  
 rowVector = (0.000000, 0.000000, 1.000000)}
```

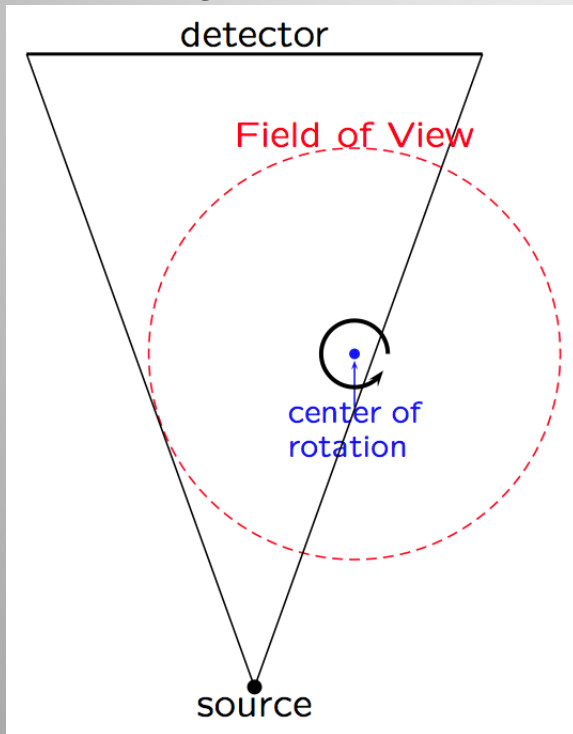
...

10 Detectors Modules



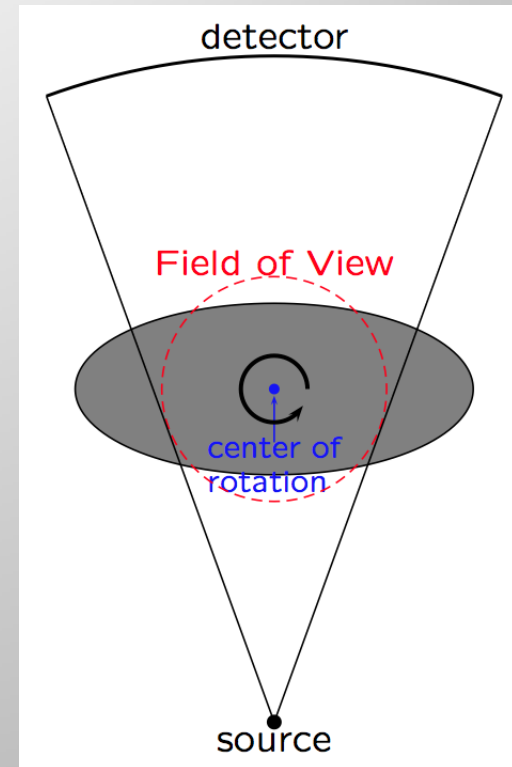
# Analytic Reconstruction with Truncated Data

Increase field of view by displacing center of rotation



Reconstruct with standard FBP using an asymmetric weighting function

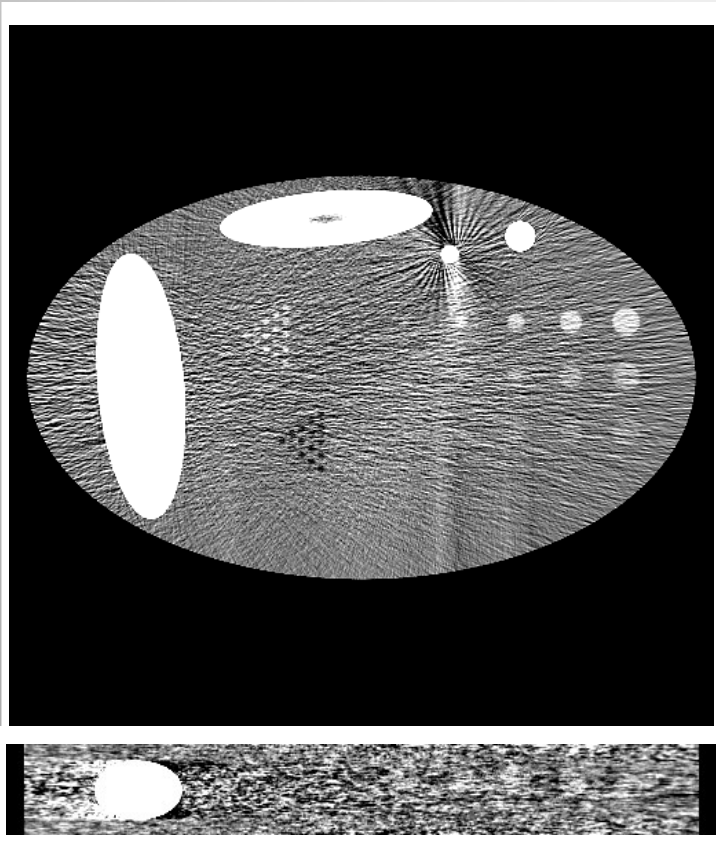
When data is truncated on both sides, cannot reconstruct with FBP



Can reconstruction with Derivative Backprojection (DBP)

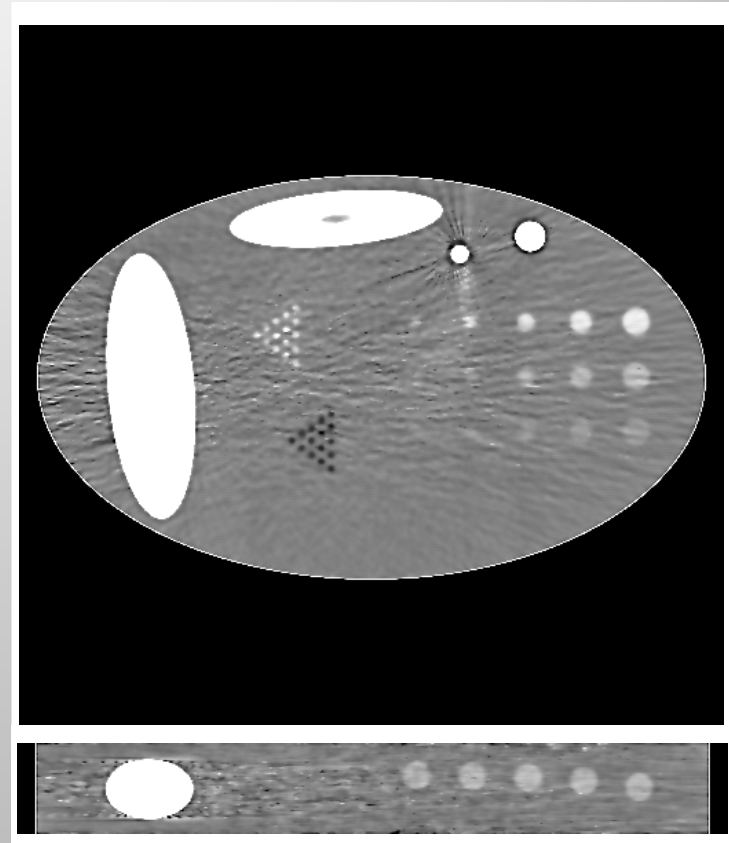
# Remove Noise and Artifacts with Regularized Weighted Least Squares (RWLS)

FBP Reconstruction



small spheres barely visible

RWLS Reconstruction

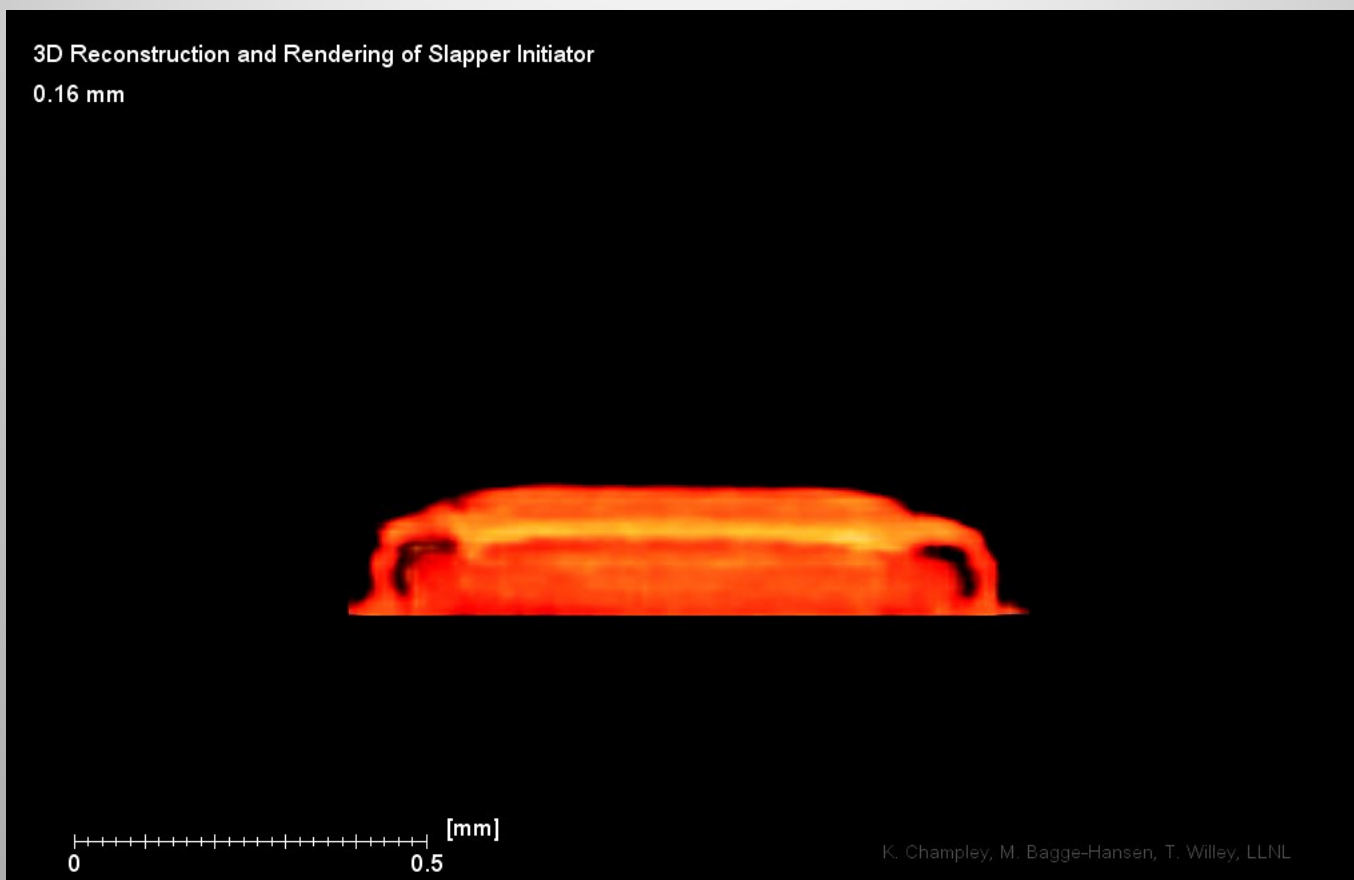


small spheres clearly visible

# Reconstruct with Sparsely ( $< 200$ ) Sampled Angles

7-view reconstruction of in-flight (2.5 km/sec) slapper initiator

Wiley, Champley, Hodgkin, Lauderbach, Bagge-Hansen,  
May, Sanchez, Jensen, Iverson, van Buuren



# Reconstruct with Sparsely Sampled Angles

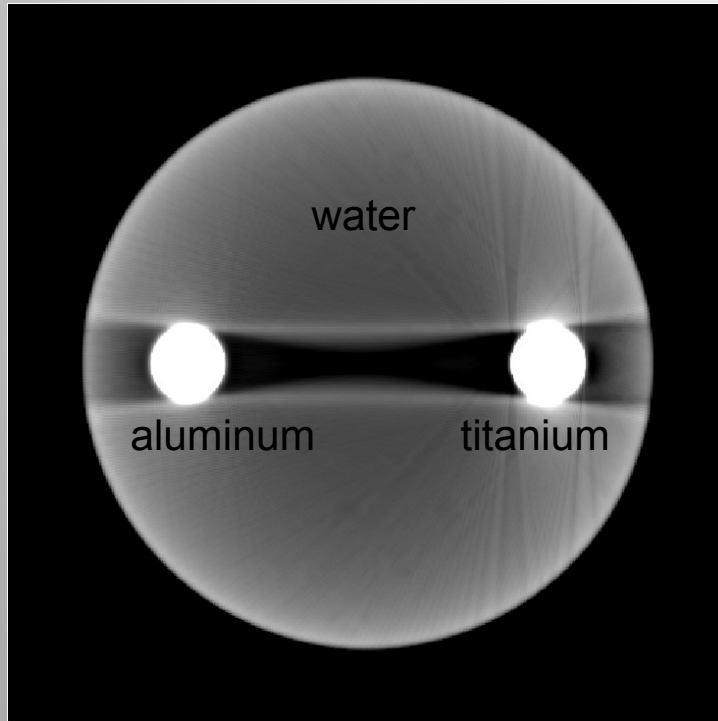
4-view reconstruction of liquid containers in carry-on luggage scanner

Champley, Smith, Kallman, Bond, and Top

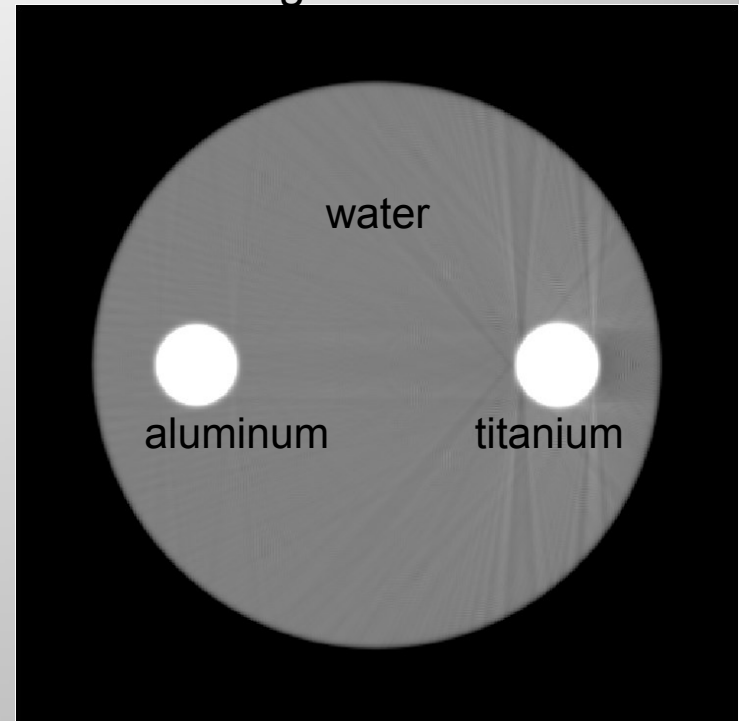


# Physics-Based Iterative Beam Hardening Correction

Standard Reconstruction

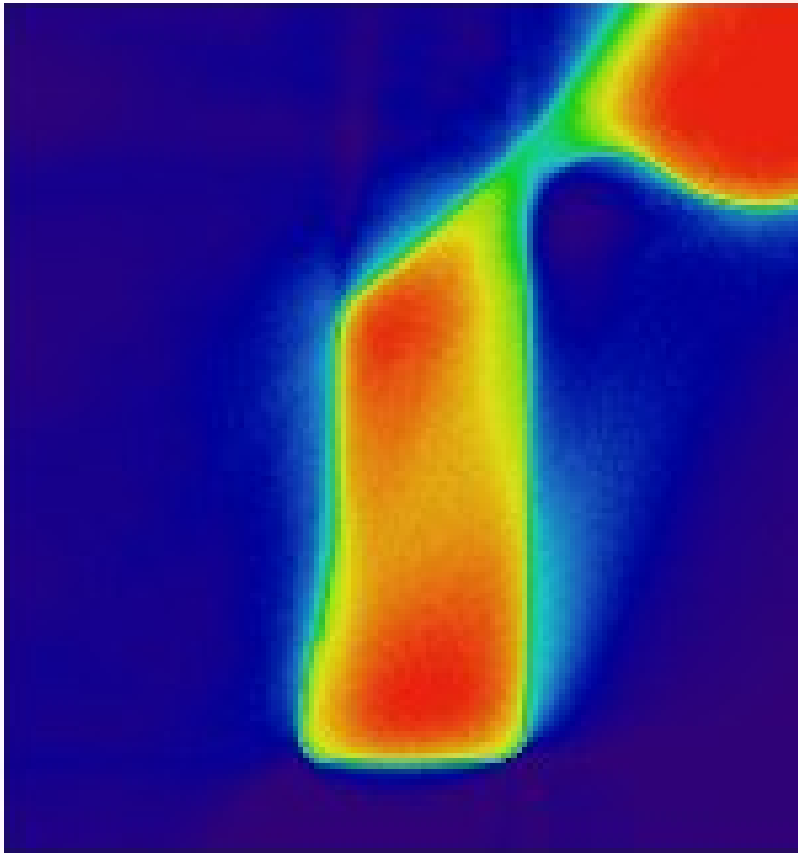


Reconstruction with Beam  
Hardening Correction

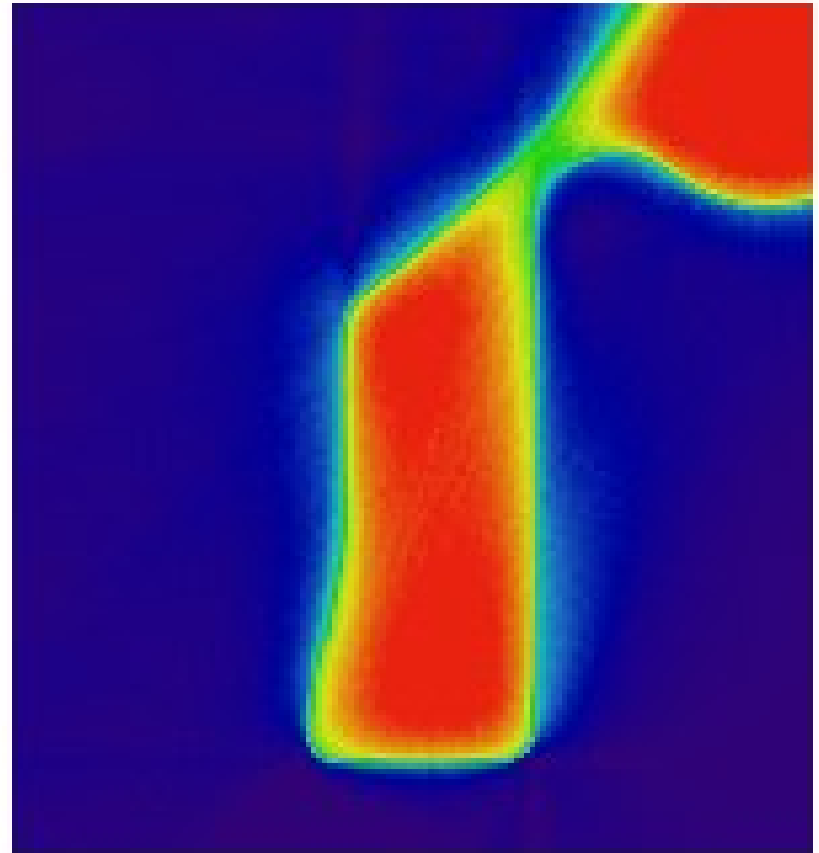


# Physics-Based Scatter Correction

Standard Reconstruction



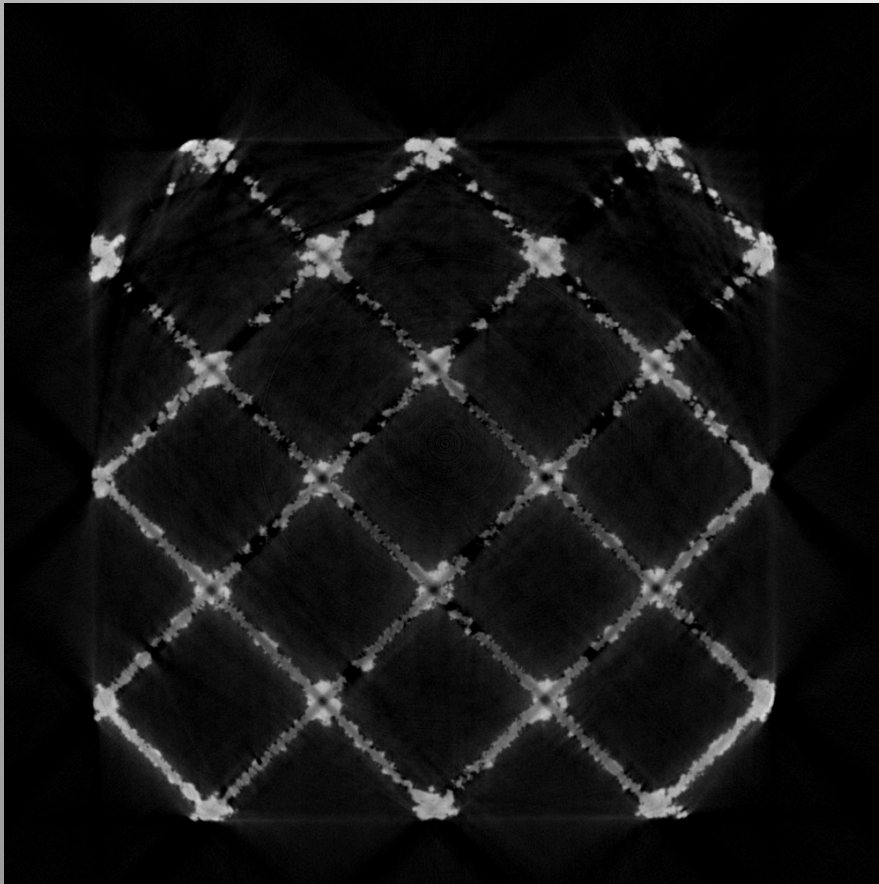
Reconstruction with Scatter Correction



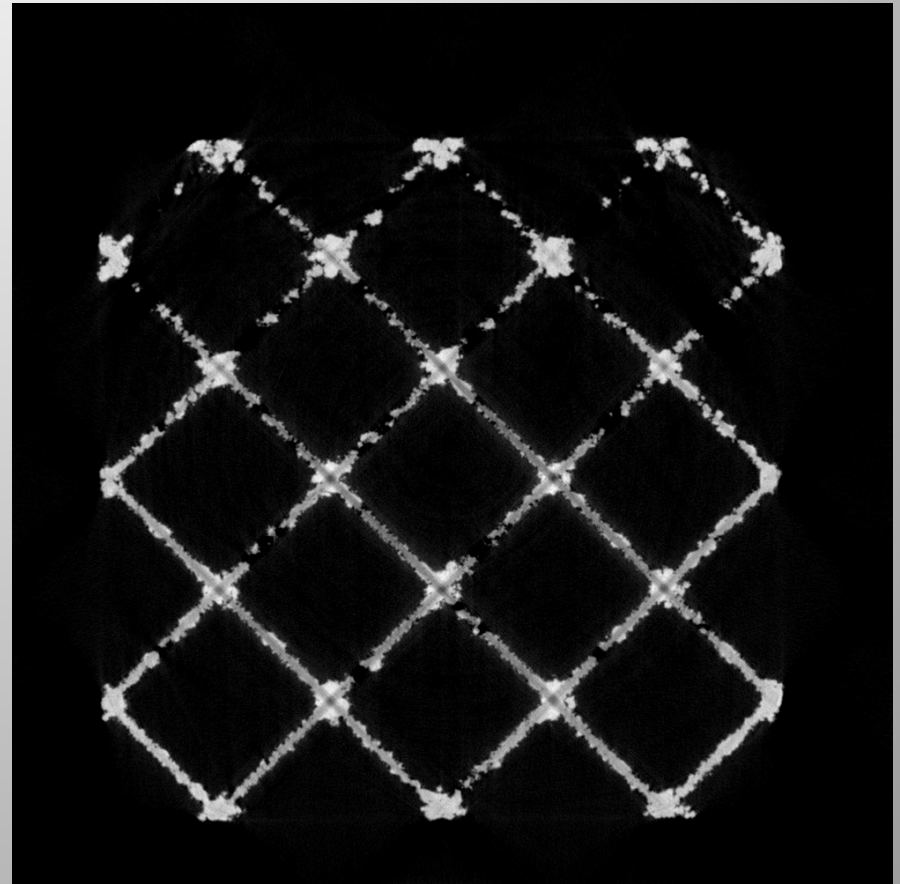
Industrial metal part scanned with 9MeV source

# Reconstruction of Stainless Steel Truss built with Additive Manufacturing

Standard Reconstruction



Iterative Reconstruction  
with detector blur, scatter & beam  
hardening corrections



# Thank You!

## Financial Support

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